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time of writing. The brick cottage just north of the CROSSLEY Dome is occupied by Professor CAMPBELL, and the second brick cottage near it by Professor BARNARD.

The windmill and reservoir just below the great dome are on the summit of *Mount Huyghens*. Just to the south of this reservoir is the CROCKER photographic telescope and observatory. The SCHAEFERLE eighteen-inch reflector is not shown in the picture. It is mounted on a hill in front of the foreground, whose summit is some 1000 feet from the large dome.

The roadway starts from the rear side (in the picture) of the main building, then winds around the left-hand (south) side of Mount Hamilton, thence round Mount Hamilton to the north, and disappears at the right of the picture. It then passes back of Mount Hamilton, and reappears in the picture as the lower road on *Mount Ptolemy*. The upper roadway leads up to and around the CROSSLEY Dome.

E. S. H.

#### APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS IN THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

At a meeting of the Regents of the University of California, held June 11, 1895, the resignation of Professor BARNARD was received and accepted, to date from October 1, 1895. Professor BARNARD has been called to the position of Professor of Astronomy in the University of Chicago.

At a meeting of the Regents, held July 9th, the following appointments were made:

Professor WM. J. HUSSEY, now head of the department of astronomy in the STANFORD University, to be Astronomer in the LICK Observatory, to date from January 1, 1896; Professor ROBERT G. AITKEN, now head of the department of astronomy in the University of the Pacific, to be Assistant Astronomer in the LICK Observatory, to date from August 1, 1895. E. S. H.

#### FALL OF A LARGE METEOR.

The newspapers report a large meteor as having fallen in a lagoon near Chimacum, a farming hamlet four miles from Port Townsend, Washington, at 8 P.M., June 15, 1895. The meteor burst a short distance above the earth with a loud explosion, the concussion breaking crockery in the neighborhood. The water in the lagoon was warm for some hours after.

C. D. P.

LARGE METEOR, JUNE 22, 1895.

Dr. BARRICKMAN, writing from Red Bluff, notifies the L. O. of a meteor which appeared about midnight of Saturday, June 22d, between *Cassiopea* and *Polaris*, and, passing below *Ursa Major*, moved upward and disappeared.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER.

The Committee on Publication have thought it desirable to reprint, in the present number of the *Publications*, some of the illustrations which have appeared in the past volumes, 1888-1894, together with other new ones, believing that this collection will be particularly interesting to members who have but recently joined the Society, and not unwelcome to any.

THE COMMITTEE.

REMARKABLE METEOR (JULY 10, 1895).—NOTE BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM P. BLAKE.

About eight o'clock, railway time, in the evening of the 10th of July, a brilliant meteor of unusual magnitude passed over Northern Sonora, Mexico, in a general southwesterly direction from near the zenith to within about  $15^{\circ}$  of the horizon, where it suddenly disappeared. There was no accompanying sound or noise of a body rushing through the air, and after the disappearance of the meteor, presumably by explosion, an expected report or detonation was not heard until four or five minutes later, when there was a very heavy report, as if made by the explosion of a magazine or heavy ordnance, sufficient to shake the building and make the windows rattle. The interval between the sudden disappearance of the meteor and the report was so long that the time was not noted except by estimate, which placed it at five minutes. Using this as a factor in a calculation of the distance, this distance must have been sixty miles southwest of the point of observation at El Grupo, or about forty-five miles south of El Plomo, a village north and west of Altar.

During the passage of the meteor, the heavens were brilliantly lighted up with a bluish-green light. Trees and rocks and small objects upon the earth became distinctly visible. The fact of some extraordinary combustion was first made known by this